from the industrial estate [odds ratio (OR) = 3.34; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.18–9.47]; nonsignificant increased risks were found for all pregnancy outcomes (OR = 1.60; 95% CI, 0.87–2.93), preterm birth before 37 weeks (OR = 1.68; 95% CI, 0.85–3.30), low birth weight (OR = 1.42; 95% CI, 0.52–3.78), and small for gestational age (OR = 1.24; 95% CI, 0.31–4.90. Generally, the excess risk decreases with increased distances.

Obtaining sustainable development that balances environmental conservation and the well-being of the population remains a challenge for Thailand. In national strategies for development, policy makers often rely only on economic information fbecause of the lack of empirical data on health, social, and environmental impacts from developmental policies and projects. Fostering and strengthening epidemiological research in Thailand not only provides the necessary perspective for policy development but contributes to the larger body of knowledge in environmental health.

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**Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan**
**Nitaya Vajanapoom**
Faculty of Public Health, Thammasat University
Rangsit, Pathumthani, Thailand
E-mail: nuntavarn@tu.ac.th

*Nuntavarn Vichit-Vadakan currently serves as the dean of the Faculty of Public Health, Thammasat University. She continues to participate in numerous important environmental epidemiological studies as the principal investigator. Results of her studies have led to policy development, such as the setting of Thailand's national standard for $PM_{2.5}$.*

*Nitaya Vajanapoom has a Ph.D. in epidemiology from the University of North Carolina and is an environmental epidemiologist at Thammasat University in Bangkok. Her studies on the health effects of air pollution include the PAPA project and a 5-year population-based study that examined the health effects of air pollution from a lignite power plant and petrochemical industrial estate in Thailand.*

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